

M.R. FRIEDBERG  
2537 CLAVER RD.  
CLEVELAND, OH 44118

JULY 15, 1985

FELLOW FCCB MEMBERS,

THOSE OF YOU WHO ATTENDED THE MEMPHIS MEETING KNOW ALL THE NEWS,  
AND THE REST WILL CATCH THE ACTION FROM THE MINUTES OF THE  
MEETING. MINUTES ARE ATTACHED SOMEWHERE IN THE PILE OF PAPER  
HEREWITH ATTACHED!!

AS TREASURER IT IS NOW TIME TO COLLECT 1985-86 DUES WHICH ARE \$10  
IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE MINUTES OF THE MEETING. IN THE FUTURE NEW  
MEMBERS WILL BE CHARGED A \$5 FEE WHETHER OR NOT THEY WANT THE  
INDEX. THOSE OF YOU WHO PAID IN MEMPHIS SHOULD NOT FIND AN  
ENVELOPE ADDRESSED TO ME IN THIS PACKAGE. PLEASE INSERT YOUR \$10  
DUES CHECK IN THE ENVELOPE, PAY UNCLE SAM 22c AND MAIL IT BACK TO  
ME.

EXCITING NEWS AT THE CONVENTION WAS THAT THE NEXT B.E.P.  
SOUVENIR CARD SERIES OF 10 CARDS, WILL PORTRAY FRACTIONAL  
CURRENCY.....

THE TREASURERS REPORT IS ON THE BACK OF THIS SHEET. ED COLLINS,  
MARTIN GENSERKE AND I CONTRIBUTED THE VARIOUS PAPERS ATTACHED. I  
APOLOGIZE FOR THE LOUSY COPIES OF SOME OF THE PAPERS, BUT BEGGARS  
TAKE WHAT THEY CAN GET!

SEND MONEY

MILT FRIEDBERG

### Minutes of FCCB Meeting

The second annual meeting of the Fractional Currency Collectors Board was held on June 16th, 1985 during the Memphis Paper Money Convention. Em-ceed'd by President Doug Hales, Seventeen members met for dinner at the Season's Restaurant at 7:00 pm. By voice vote the members present decided to keep the annual dues at \$10, after first year dues of \$15, which includes the cost of the updated MRF index.

Treasurer Milt Friedberg reported that we now have \$135 in the bank, and 35 books in inventory. The Treasurer's annual threat that any objection would automatically make the objector the new treasurer served admirably to stifle dissent.

Len & Jean Glazer agreed to look into the possibility of an FCCB dinner meeting at the new Cherry Hill paper money convention in the fall.

Len then presented the first FCCB award (which he donated) for the best Fractional Currency exhibit at the Memphis Convention. The judges chose Mart Delger as the first recipient, Mart continuing his fine tradition of exhibits combining interesting material in an attractive presentation. Congratulations, Mart, and keep up the good work!

A movement to keep the same officers was defeated in favor of not doing anything at all about officers until necessary. A rather pleasant if unorthodox approach.

Len will continue to pay the FCCB dues in the ANA, and Membership Secretary John Wilson has offered to pay the FCCB dues in the Michigan State Numismatic Society. We thank you both!

Howard Cohen has offered to compile a bibliography of Fractional Currency literature if other members will feed him the information. As they say, it's a lousy job but somebody's got to do it. Members are urged to report any worthwhile obscure works on Fractional Currency to Howard. (Not only articles, but auctions, fixed price lists, government or scientific publications, etc.)

The meeting broke up rather abruptly when it was realized that the Hickman & Oakes auction had begun upstairs. A good time was had by all, with most expecting to return again next year. If you're in the vicinity next June (or even if you're not) c'mon down!

Martin T. Gengerke, Sometime Secretary of THE FCCB  
July 15, 1985

## THE MANUFACTURE OF "GREENBACKS."

The following description of the mode of manufacturing Government money appears in the Washington correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette:—

To obtain access to the note-printing bureau requires a pass from the Secretary of the Treasury himself. For obvious reasons, it is a privilege rarely granted, and never except under the most thorough surveillance. No lady not employed upon the work is ever permitted, under any circumstances, to enter that part of the department. If for no other reason, the crowded machinery would make it dangerous.

## THE MACHINE-SHOP

Is the first room we enter. It is supplied with forges, lathes, planes and drills, capable of doing all the repairing necessary to be done to the machinery of the building, and to the setting-up and working of such new machines as are demanded by our extensive paper circulation.

## THE PAPER MILL,

though not as extensive as one for general manufacturing, is sufficient for all the labor required in making the note-printing paper.

The manufacture of a paper combining the qualities of wear, and being splitless and unphotographic, was a much desired desideratum. Accordingly, it was resolved to make some experiments, which were entrusted to Doctor Gwynn. He has produced a paper as firm as parchment, smooth as satin, and of a combination of materials known only to himself, and secured to the exclusive use of the Government. He has introduced into it a fiber which cannot be photographed without discoloring the paper to which impressions may be transferred, giving it the appearance of a coarse, black spider-web. Being molded into the body of the paper, it is impossible to erase it, and it must be a great preventive of counterfeiting by the photographic process, which has lately been the most successful.

## THE INK MILLS

are six in number, for making as many different colors. Each one is called a four-horse-power mill, though the whole six are driven at the same time by an engine which one could pick up with one hand. It not only turns these mills, but at the same time runs three Hoe-cylinder presses. It was made in the machine shop of the department, and derives its force from its great boiler capacity.

## THE ENGRAVING ROOM

is of more interest than any we have yet been in. Here science and art are both displayed to perfection. There is, perhaps, no engraving so fine and requiring so much time to execute as that on the plate now being prepared for national note-printing. One, the size of a bill, on which the workman has been employed almost a year, is a copy of one of the paintings in the rotunda of the Capitol. The figures were of exquisite proportions, and the water-lines, though plain, extremely delicate in their tracery.

With the single plate, as it comes from the hands of the engraver, it would be impossible to do the printing required, and, as it is equally impossible to have a number of plates engraved, it becomes necessary to repeat them in another way. This is done in the following manner:—The engraving is done on a plate of soft steel just the size of the bill or bond, and the cuttings are indentations. When finished, the plate is hardened and taken to a "transfer press," where a roller of soft steel, just of a circumference to take in the size of the plate, is rolled over it, under heavy pressure, leaving the impression on the roller in a raised form. This roller is in turn hardened, and then any number of flat plates similar to the original are prepared, and receive in like manner the impression from this roller, and become *fac-similes* of the plate engraved; and we have produced in a few minutes what it has taken months with chisel and eye-glass to make!

## THE PRINTING

is now done on the old-fashioned engraver's press, being nothing more than a simple iron roller, covered with cloth and paper, to press the printing paper into the indentures, placed in a strong frame, and turned back and forth by hand, by spokes placed in the end of the roller. Two persons work at each press, a man and woman, the former attending the plate, the latter the paper. The plate is kept warm while working, by a gas heater. The sheets,

when printed, are each laid between other sheets of thin brown paper, to keep them from blurring, and sent in hundreds to the drying-room. The first process of bond-printing is numbering the coupons and the denomination with a yellow mordant, and as they fly from the press they are bronzed, as they appear when issued.

Yellow is used because it cannot be photographed without showing too plainly to be mistaken, as was remarked about the fiber in the paper. This discovery was made in the following manner:—When Mr. Clark was at the head of the Bureau of Construction, he had a map made for military purposes, which it was necessary to repeat. It was photographed, and an obscure road marked with a faint yellow line was discovered to be black in the copies. He then photographed a specimen sheet of inks or paints, and, of all the colors, except black, yellow was the only one which might not have been altered with ease with a touch of the brush. It was black as the black ink itself. Hence any attempt to photograph this color will only lead to the discovery—and, as it is the ground-work of bonds and other securities, and covered by the printing, it seems another security against fraud.

## THE SERIES-NUMBERING

is the last process before trimming. The work is done by women, the machines being worked by a treadle. The figures are placed in the edges of six disks, placed side by side, and fastened to an arm worked by the treadle, something after the style of a Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine. The disks are turned by a ratchet, and with number from 1 to 999, 999. For consecutive numbering, a little book is attached to the ratchet, and the machine shifts itself. Otherwise, the disks are turned by the number.

(OVER)

#### THE TRIMMING AND CUTTING

was formerly done by hand, and of course was imperfectly and laborously. There were two things to be overcome in cutting by machinery--the inequality of the registry and the shrinkage. It was desirable that the edges should be trimmed, so they would wear well. If cut with a straight knife they would be beveled one way. As they are now cut, with circular knives, they have an edge beveled both ways.

The greenbacks are printed four on a sheet. One machine trims the margins, and another separates them. This latter is an ingenious contrivance. It splits them very fast, and lays them regularly in a box, each series of numbers separately. The notes are lettered A, B, C and D, and the numbers on each are the same: therefore it is essential they should be kept carefully apart. Each of the boxes that receives them has a movable bottom.

When the cutting for the day first commences, this bottom is near the top of the box, but as the cutting progresses and the number of the bills increases, a ratchet lets the bottom drop the thickness of a bill, so the box is kept just so full all the time, to make the bills slide in without doubling. It is intended that the cutting should be a criterion by which to judge of the genuineness of the bills, for every one must be the same width and length. If the end of a bill be placed on the center of another, there will be found no difference in the width--an exactness which cannot be given by the hand.

The currency-cutting machine is more complicated, as it cuts both ways, and files them in bundles of five dollars each, and I am not sure but it binds and seals them.

#### WET PRINTING

is the process now used in this establishment. The wetting is done by cloths instead of by dipping or sprinkling, as in newspaper printing. A room is prepared especially for this, with iron weights for pressing. Each man has his particular place assigned him, and all work in harmony, and with precision and celerity. Ordinary bills are wet and dried three times during the printing; but this process will soon be done away with, for preparations are being made to substitute.

#### DRY-PRINTING

In its stead, in which there will be at least two advantages--speed and better work. To do this some eighty heavy hydraulic printing presses are being set up, when what is called dry-printing, or printing on dry paper, will for the first time be successfully performed. There is a very perceptible dif-

ference between the present way and the one to be substituted. Specimen sheets show a clearer impression and a remarkable distinctness with which the faintest water-line is made to stand boldly out. This process, which is entirely new, has only been introduced after the most vehement and virulent opposition.

All sorts of stories were circulated of the building being crushed down, of there being an impossibility to take with a machine more than seventy-five impressions per day, and a hundred others of a similar character; but inviting men of judgment and skill in machinery to test the feasibility of the plan, Mr. Chase went on and instructed Mr. Clark to continue the experiments and perfect the system. The first tests were made with hand-pumps. Machine-pumps are now being rigged, and the whole will soon be in motion. There has been added to the pressure of the pumps a regulator in the shape of a weight, which is intended to take up their lost power as their force is exhausted, thus keeping up nearly the same pressure all the time.

#### THE CHECKS AND SAFEGUARDS

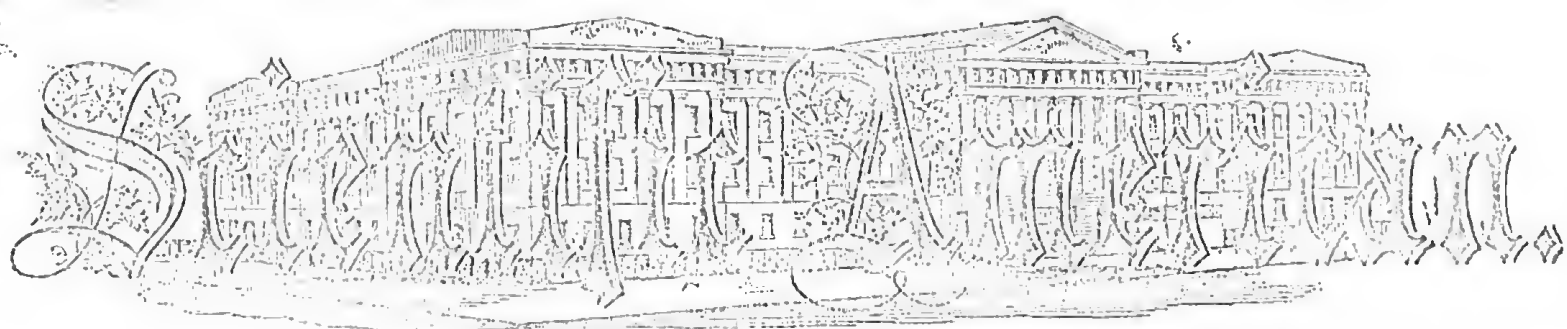
upon every one employed in this department, from the chief down to the lowest laborer, operate at every turn. Not even a blank sheet, much less a printed paper, is passed from one hand to another without being counted and receipted for, and unless there is collusion from one to another through every process through which the paper has to pass before it is money, through the entire range, there cannot be an over-issue. The paper is issued from one room, and is re-issued from that room sixteen or eighteen times before it is put into circulation; being counted, charged, and re-receipted for each time, and re-counted, re-charged, and receipted for through each process that it passes after leaving this room.

Five hundred persons are employed in note, bond and currency-making. It would seem as if this number ought, in a month's time, to turn out money enough to carry on half a dozen such wars as we have on hand. But a million of dollars in notes of the required denominations to do the current business of individuals, is an immense pile of paper, and it comes to hundreds of millions. They grow into small haystacks as to size. By the present process of printing each pressman takes about five hundred impressions per day. By the hydraulic presses, it is expected that from three to five hundred impressions per hour will be taken.

Vol XI No 8

Pg 114

Aug 20, 1864



A WEEKLY JOURNAL OF PRACTICAL INFORMATION IN ART, SCIENCE, MECHANICS, CHEMISTRY AND MANUFACTURES.

Vol. XII.—No. 9.  
(NEW SERIES.)

NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 25, 1865.

{ 43 PER ANNUM  
(IN ADVANCE)

### DRY PRINTING OF FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

In No. 5 of current volume, under the head of Editorial Correspondence, you allude to the dry-printing process as now carried on in the Treasury Department. You say:—"The question of dry printing by hydrostatic pressure, to which reference is made on page 294 of our last volume, is practically settled; some eighty presses are printing fractional currency, and it is done more rapidly, we think, than by the process of wet printing. There is less manipulation required, while the work is finished in a superior manner."

My business being such as to frequently bring me in contact with printers, I have obtained reliable information on the subject of this dry printing as now carried on in the Treasury, which leads me to believe that your opinion is based more on representations than on personal observations, which your limited time did not probably allow you to make. It is true, printing can be done by hydrostatic pressure, but the work is not to be compared in finish to that done by hand on the old style presses—being blurred and uneven in appearance; the immense pressure required proves quite detrimental to the plates, paper, and the packing on the upper surface of the press; the unevenness of the printing is particularly noticeable on the edges of the sheets. As

to the question of speed, notwithstanding all the bright anticipations of the projectors of this plan, experience has proved that it cannot be realized. Even at the present moment, when the machinery—after being remodeled a number of times—is supposed to be perfect, as asserted by the Hon. Mr. Garfield, more than four to five hundred impressions cannot be taken in a day with two presses, two men and a boy; while on the hand press, by the wet process, the average is eight hundred to one thousand a day, with one press, one man and a girl. It is also a well-known fact that the machinery is very expensive, and very difficult to construct so as to resist the immense hydrostatic pressure required. Quite a number of presses have been cracked, and are cracking every day, in consequence of such pressure. Any one may ascertain the truth of this assertion by visiting the grounds around the Treasury, where he will see quite a number of those presses broken to pieces. The machinery for this process of printing is quite complicated, requiring steam power, pipes of immense strength to convey the oil to the receiver, and the receiver itself. This unfortunate piece of machinery is quite liable to damage, owing to the very difficult task it is expected to perform. Several of them have been broken; and I predict that, should a large number

of presses be worked together, it will be almost impossible to build one strong enough. I will give my reasons for the assertion. The receiver is a cylinder with a piston in it, somewhat in the style of a steam engine; to the piston rod an immense weight is attached to maintain the proper pressure. Into this receiver the oil is forced by steam from the lower story, and, as the pressure and the volume of oil increase, the piston is pushed to one end, thereby taking up the weight attached to the piston rod; all the presses draw their supply of force from the receiver. We will now suppose an impression being taken; the tender opens the cock in connection with the receiver; a certain amount of oil forces the plunger of the press; this necessarily lessens the volume of oil in the receiver, and causes the large weight at the end of the piston rod to fall a certain distance to take up the loss of oil; when the pressure is again equalized, the weight stops suddenly, which causes quite a jarring by the destruction of the momentum acquired in descending. But instead of one press being worked, let us suppose that ten or fifteen are worked, all opening their cocks at the same time; the large weight, instead of falling a few inches, will fall a much greater distance, and, when the presses are all full, will stop with a much greater jarring, according to the laws of gravitation, showing the velocity to increase very rapidly according to the distance traveled. I am certain no metal known would resist the shock given by the stoppage of such a momentum. This will be the inevitable result whenever several presses are worked together. Until now, assertions to the contrary, but four presses have yet been worked together; enough of them, however, to prove my position to be true, as the broken receivers attest for themselves. This dry printing process is also dangerous, as one of those presses bursting under such an immense pressure may cause much damage—even death. Quite an accident happened some time since to one of the employees from such a cause. He noticed the oil spirling from a crack in one of the presses, and so as to prevent it from soiling the place he put his hand to the crack with a handful of cotton waste; the oil being driven with the immense pressure required went right through his hand, and made quite a bad wound. It is well known among the employees of the printing department of the Treasury that this system has proved to be a failure, and a useless experiment at a great cost to the Government; and why in these times of great financial difficulties this experiment is allowed to continue is incomprehensible. It would seem that the amount of money wasted on this experiment could be spent with much

more favorable result by providing for the wants of our sick and wounded soldiers. Persons trying to foster such a costly experiment, at this time more than any other, ought to be punished. Should the worthy Secretary of the Treasury have this system of printing inquired into by competent practical printers, I have no doubt that the conclusions would warrant him in preventing further expenditure of money

on this worse than useless process. I also wish to call your attention to another branch of the printing department—bronzing. This is said to be security against counterfeiting—in what manner I am unable to say; but it seems to me that the bronzing process is well known to all printers of ornamental show cards, and is nothing new; it is, also, quite an unhealthy process, and should be discontinued. Yellow ink would answer as well, if the yellow must be retained. Another branch—the manufacture of the "filament paper," as it is called, introduced at the commencement of the printing of the fractional currency—has proved itself to be anything but what it was represented to be, and the use of it is now discontinued. In a word, it is a fact that our currency printing department is anything but what it should be; and it seems strange that, with the resources our Government possesses, we have not attained a higher degree of security against counterfeiting. I may also say, by the way, that the article published in the last volume, page 114, contains several errors in regard to dry printing, and must have been written by a person wholly unacquainted with the business.

—PRINTER.

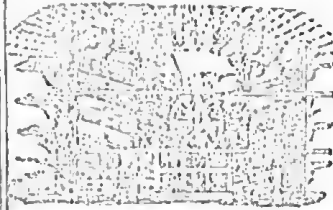
[The old question presents itself—"Who shall decide when doctors disagree?" We think the force of our correspondent's communication is somewhat lessened by its denunciatory character which is often made to supply the lack of argument. Our visit to the currency bureau was necessarily somewhat hurried; but, nevertheless, we paid pretty close attention to the wet and dry processes of printing as practiced in the bureau. It is possible that the novelty of the dry process, influenced our opinion, as we are always pleased to witness new processes, and to encourage such whenever we discover merit in them. We have no partiality for any man's pet, and we usually distrust all schemes that savor of a selfish adherence to one's own notions to the exclusion of all others. In the report of the superintendent of

SEE NEXT PAGE

(OVER)

## The Scientific American.

## New-York



## Tribune.

VOL. XXV....No. 7,682.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1865.

## EXTENSIVE COUNTERFEITING.

Seizure of \$50,000 in Spurious Postal  
Currency.

## ARREST OF THE COUNTERFEITER.

## HIS CONFESSION.

An important arrest was effected in Brooklyn last Tuesday, the particulars of which have been supplied up to the present time. The Treasury Department at Washington have long been aware that the business of counterfeiting greenbacks and postal currency has been carried on to an alarming extent at different points throughout the country, but their endeavors to arrest the guilty parties have, with a few exceptions, been attended with failure or only partial success. One exceedingly skillful engraver of spurious postal currency has been especially marked as the most dangerous operator, inasmuch as his execution was so perfect as frequently to deceive even the Government officials; and the boldness of the counterfeiter was almost equal to his skill. The man in question was an English engraver by the name of Charles J. Roberts. The best Government detectives have been on his track for six months, without succeeding in finding him, until last Tuesday, when his arrest was effected in Brooklyn by Messrs. E. R. Lowell and A. J. Otto, detectives in the service of the Treasury Department, with the assistance of Mr. McWaters of the Twenty-Ninth Metropolitan Precinct.

The operations of Roberts have been mainly confined to Philadelphia, in the suburbs of which city his "money mill" was situated. The first counterfeit plates which he made, and which, in an indirect manner, led to his arrest, were copies of the latest issue of "United States" currency. They are of steel, and the impression from them is so brilliant and perfect, as to be almost indistinguishable from that of the genuine plates. Upon this counterfeit, the criminal artist had bestowed his skill with the most elaborate patience and accuracy, intending to make it in every sense a perfect resemblance, which would even escape the suspicion of the Government detectives.

But, though an engraver, Roberts was not a printer. His press was perfect, but unaided, or assisted only by mediocre printers, he could not produce an impression equally perfect. He, therefore, left Philadelphia a fortnight ago to seek these services at Brooklyn, where he understood to have been in the employment of a mechanic, and who was well known to him as a mechanic of extraordinary skill. Unluckily for the English operator, this printer was in the service of the Government detectives, who were, therefore, promptly informed of the whereabouts of the gang for which they had so long been in pursuit.

Messrs. Lowell and Otto, with other detectives, accordingly surprised Roberts in his Brooklyn residence on Tuesday morning last at 9:30. The counterfeiter made a desperate resistance, swearing that he would do more than he talked, but the detectives were too many for him. He was knocked down, disarmed, and speedily lodged in the Raymond street Jail.

The arrest was kept a profound secret, to give the detectives time to effect the seizure of the plates, tools, and counterfeit money, already manufactured at Philadelphia, which they were unable to do prior to the arrest. They also knew of \$50,000 in the spurious currency, which the manufacturer had brought with him to Brooklyn, and which they hoped to procure. After lodging their prisoner in confinement, they immediately set out for Philadelphia, found the mill, and seized the contents, comprising the plates, tools, press, \$50,000 worth of the fraudulent currency, all in 50 cent postage stamps. Some of it was in an unfinished state, but the detectives declared that the completed issues would have deceived them instantly, that they would never have doubted their genuineness. But they were satisfied by the prisoner, as far as the counterfeit in Brooklyn was concerned. During the absence of the officers, Roberts managed to have the following letter conveyed to his mistress and confederate:

BROOKLYN, Nov. —, 1865.  
MAY: Please go at once when you receive this, and tell John to come on as soon as possible. Tell him to clean things up. I am at Raymond street Jail. Please to come round about way, and take care not to follow me. Tell Louis to keep up. I am all right. He is right away, please to right, and tell him to come. CHAS. J. ROBERTS.  
Adm. Lloyd, corner South Street, and Third-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

This note was conveyed to the above address by the brother of the sheriff who had the prisoner in charge, whom it reached "Louis," who, of course, "cleaned things up," much to the disappointment of the detectives, when they called for the purpose of making the seizure. The guilty brother of the Sheriff has fled, and has thus far eluded his captors.

The detectives are now in pursuit of a confederate of Roberts, and they are quite confident of soon capturing him. Since his incarceration, Roberts has confessed everything. He says that the plate which has been seized was intended for his final and greatest work. If the detectives had only held out for another week, he would have made \$100,000, and even in Kings' enjoyment. We understand that Roberts's new confederates to the extent of \$20,000, and the way ahead.

Obviously, the counterfeiter of 25-cent stamps, who was arrested some time ago, pleaded guilty on Friday last. Roberts will also probably be speedily convicted, and, as he is not so fortunate as to have "a wife and nine children," there is no likelihood of his receiving the lenient pardon which was recently granted to Antonio Rosa, a similar criminal.

the Bureau, he remarks:—

"Experience proves that impressions can be taken as fast as the plates can be inked and put in the press (the process of inking being the same as for wet printing), and this is the only limit to the rapidity of their execution; while every impression is not only perfect in itself, but each is likewise an exact counterpart of the original—a result impossible by any wet printing. During the last two months not a single imperfect impression has been produced on any one of the dry presses now in use; while by the wet process the product of imperfect impressions is daily reckoned by hundreds. The work of both wet and dry printing is done by journeymen for what are technically termed "piece prices"—that is, a given price per thousand sheets for the number of impressions printed. The piece prices paid for dry printing are nearly twenty per cent less than for wet printing; and when the operatives become expert, it is expected that the entire cost, including wages of valenters and feeders, will be less than the cost of wet printing."

Ex-Secretary Chase indorses the dry process, and the House Committee, of which Gen. Garfield is chairman, also indorses it. Here is reliable testimony which ought at least to mitigate severity of judgment; for it cannot be supposed that these distinguished men would willingly indorse any system that tended to waste the public funds, which our corresponding thinks ought to be used in "providing for the wants of our sick and wounded soldiers."

It appears also, from the report from which we have quoted, that certain influences have combined to prove that the conduct of the superintendent of the Bureau had well nigh converted the United States Treasury Department "into a house of orgies and bacchanals." After a careful investigation by Congress he came out of the trial thoroughly vindicated, and his system was indorsed.

We do not know the superintendent who has thus escaped, but we cannot commend a continuance of such attacks as have been made upon his character and fidelity. The system of dry printing is in a fair way to be thoroughly tested, and we do not see either the wisdom or justice of denouncing it until the experiment shall have been completed.



## S E C O N D I S S U E 25 Cent Note Known Varieties

CORNER SURCHARGE	NONE	18-631S	18-631A	18-6311	18-6312	18-6310	631R-1	18-631T-1	18-6310-1	18-631R-2	18-631T-2	18-6311
THICK GRAYISH WHITE PAPER			12	8,12								
GRAYISH WHITE PAPER	8	10,11										
THIN GRAYISH WHITE BOND		8,9	8,11,13									
THICK YELLOWISH WHITE BOND			8,13									
YELLOWISH WHITE BOND					8,14							
THICK WHITE BOND												
CREAM WHITE PAPER	18,9											
COARSE FIBER PAPER								8,12,15			8,12,16	

KEY TO COLORS LISTED ABOVE:- 8) PURPLE, 9) DULL PURPLE, 10) BRIGHT LILAC, 11) DARK SLATE(STEEL), 12) PLUM(DARK PURPLE, 13) ROSE LILAC, 14) VIOLET, 15) PALE LILAC, 16) LILAC

## S E C O N D I S S U E 50 Cent Note Known Varieties

CORNER SURCHARGE	NONE	18-631S	18-631A	18-6311	18-6312	18-6310	631R-1	18-631T-1	18-6310-1	18-631R-2	18-631T-2	18-6311
THICK GRAYISH WHITE PAPER												
GRAYISH WHITE PAPER		18										
THIN GRAYISH WHITE BOND				17,19								
THICK YELLOWISH WHITE BOND				17,19								
YELLOWISH WHITE BOND		17,19		17								
THICK WHITE BOND												
CREAM WHITE PAPER												
COARSE FIBER PAPER								17	17,20	17		

KEY TO COLORS LISTED ABOVE:- 17) CARMINE OR PALE PINK, 18) ROSE CARMINE, 19) VERMILLION OR SCARLET, 20) LAKE

COMPILED BY ED COLLINS, TYPED 6-17-85 mrf



FCCB Members: -

6/18/85

The attached "ERRATA" sheet to the "Encyclopedia of United States Fractional & Postal Currency" was originally distributed to a few friends when the book was published.

I thought our current membership might be interested in it even tho out-dated.

Regards  
Milt. Friedman

(OVER)

Page	Milton #	Now Says	Should Say
10	4R10.3	Allison	Alleson
23	1PSR.1	Tick	Thick
31	1AD25F.2	Picture is 1AD25F.1	Indicate Picture Error
36	1R50.4e	Blank	Add: Special Note: Has courtesy autograph of W.A. Julian
42	3R5.2e	Blank	Add: Special Note: Inverted Total Reverse
43	2R5.2f	Blank	Add: Special Note: Normal Reverse Engraving, Inverted Surcharges
44	2R5.3d	No. 63	No 63
46	2E5FR.3	Reverse: Brown	Reverse: Brown, Blue B-1-18-63
46	2E5FR.3	(see 2R5.5 for 18-63-R-1)	(see 2R5.5 for 18-63-R-2)
50	2R10.2d	Blank	Add: Special Note: Normal Reverse Engraving, Inverted Surcharges
	2R10.2e	Bronze '10' and 63	Bronze '10' and 63, No 18
	2R10.3c	Blank	Add: Special Note: Normal Reverse Engraving, Inverted Surcharges
	2R10.3d	Blank	Add: Special Note: Inverted Engraving, Normal Surcharge
51	2R10.4b	Blank	Add: Special Note: Normal Reverse Engraving, Inverted Surcharges
	2R10.7	7-1-18-63	T-1-18-63
52	2R10.7a	Blank	Add: Special Note: Normal Reverse Engraving, Inverted Surcharges
	2E10F.2	Stuff	Stiff
53	2E10R.1	B-5-18-63	D-5-18-63
53	Photo of 10 note sheet	No Title	Title - From BEP Plate file - Non collectible
54	Photo of 10 note sheet	No Title	Title - From BEP Plate file - Non collectible
58	2R25.1d	Blank	Add: Special Note: Normal Reverse Engraving, Inverted Surcharges
59	2R25.2f	Bronze '25' and "18"	Bronze '25' and "18," No "63"
59	2R25.2g	Bronze '25' and '63'	Bronze '25' and '63,' No "18"
60	2R25.3h	Blank	Add: Special Note: Inverted Engraving, Normal Surcharge

Page#	Milton #	Now Says	Should Say
61	2R25.5	Series: 2-18-63	Series: 1-18-63
62	2E25F.2	Pl.#35, in sheet layout shown below and discussed in note above	Pl.#35. (eliminate balance of sentence)
69	2R50.3e	Blank	Add: Special Note: Normal Reverse Engraving, Inverted Surcharges
69	2R50.3f	Series: A-18-63	Series: A-18-63 Sheet.
69	2R50.4a	Special Notes: See Photo. This...	Special Notes: This.... (eliminate "See Photo")
69	2R50.4o	This note with the "1" in the wrong corner...	This note with the 1 in the upper left corner....
69	2R50.4c	Blank	Add: Special Note: Normal Reverse Engraving, Inverted Surcharges
72	2E50F.1	Rerity	Rarity
72	2E50F.2a	Wash-intong	Wash-ington
73	2E50F.4e	2E50F.4e	2E50F.4e and .4f (Description combined)
78	2S50R.1a	White Bond. Watermarked	White Bond. Unwatermarked
87	3P5F.1b	Blank	Add: Special Notes: No "Specimen"
88	3R10.1	Blank	Add: Special Notes: Hand lettered "Register" and "Treasurer"
88	3R10.2a	Blank	Add to Obverse: N.L.Jeffries signature autographed.
88	3R10.2a	Blank	Add: Special Notes: "Jeffries" is written "Jeffus"
88	3R10.4a	..quarter plate Position '2'	..quarter. Plate Position "1"
90	3R10.6b	Plate Position '2'	Plate Position 1
	3R10.6c	Plate Position '2'	Plate Position 1
93	Photo of 10 note sheet	No Title	Title - From BEP Plate file - Non collectible
94	3S10F.2b	Blank	Add: Special Notes: No 'Specimen'
	3S10F.4	Blank	Add: Special Notes: Missing Colby signature
	3S10R.2e	Blank	Add: Special Notes: 'Specimen' on Reverse is Inverted.
97	Photo of 11 note sheet	No Title	Title - From BEP Plate file - Non collectible
97	3R25.1i	Obverse: Sheet Position indicator a, black,...	Obverse: Black, .... (eliminate sheet position reference)
98	3R25.2e	See note...3R25.4a	3R25.3c
98	3R25.2i	Blank	Add: Special Note: Normal Reverse Engraving, Inverted Surcharges

Page #	Milton #	Now Says	Should Say
100	3E25F.2	See 2E25F.3a	See 3E25F.3a
	Photo of 12 note sheet	No Title	Title - From BEP Plate file - Non collectible
105	3R50.6a	Blank	Add: "Continued on next page"
108	3R50.11d	Blank	Add: Special Note: Normal Reverse Engraving, Inverted Surcharges
	3R50.11e	Blank	Add: Special Note: Normal Reverse Engraving, Inverted Surcharges
	3R50.11f	Blank	Add: Special Note: Normal Reverse Engraving, Inverted Surcharges
109	3R50.12g	Photo of Reverse	(Wrong Photo - eliminate)
	3R50.13	Photo of Reverse	Add: Special Notes: No Reverse Corner surcharges
	3R50.13a	Photo of Reverse	Add: Special Notes: No Reverse Corner surcharges
	3R50.13b	Photo of Reverse	Add: Special Notes: No Reverse Corner surcharges
	3R50.13c	Photo of Reverse	Add: Special Notes: No Reverse Corner surcharges
112	3R50.19p	Photo of Reverse	Add: Special Note: Inverted Engraving, Normal Surcharge
	3R50.19q	Photo of Reverse	Add: Special Note: Inverted Engraving, Normal Surcharge
	3R50.19r	Photo of Reverse	Add: Special Note: Inverted Engraving, Normal Surcharge
	3R50.19s	Photo of Reverse	Add: Special Note: Inverted Engraving, Normal Surcharge
115	3E50F.4	Complete Description	This listing cancelled as duplicate of 3E50F.4 per Earle Copy of Valentine
116	Photo of 5 note sheet	No Title	Title - From BEP Plate file - non collectible
117	Photos of 5 note sheets	No Title	Title - From BEP Plate file - non collectible
120	3S50F.3b	Photo of Note Reverse	Should be Inverted
	3S50F.5a	CSA Watermark	No Watermark
121	3S50R.3	Large double lined-50	No Bronzing (eliminate the words)
130	Photos of sheets	No Title	Title - From BEP Plate file - non collectible

*M.C. Tuckey* 6/8/97